

European Settlement in the New World

Place the information in the correct section of the chart below:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canada • Cooperative relationships with American Indians • East Coast of North America • Fur trade | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No large-scale immigration • Searching for gold (2x) • Settled in Caribbean, Central America, South America • Violent conflict with American Indians (2x) |
|---|--|

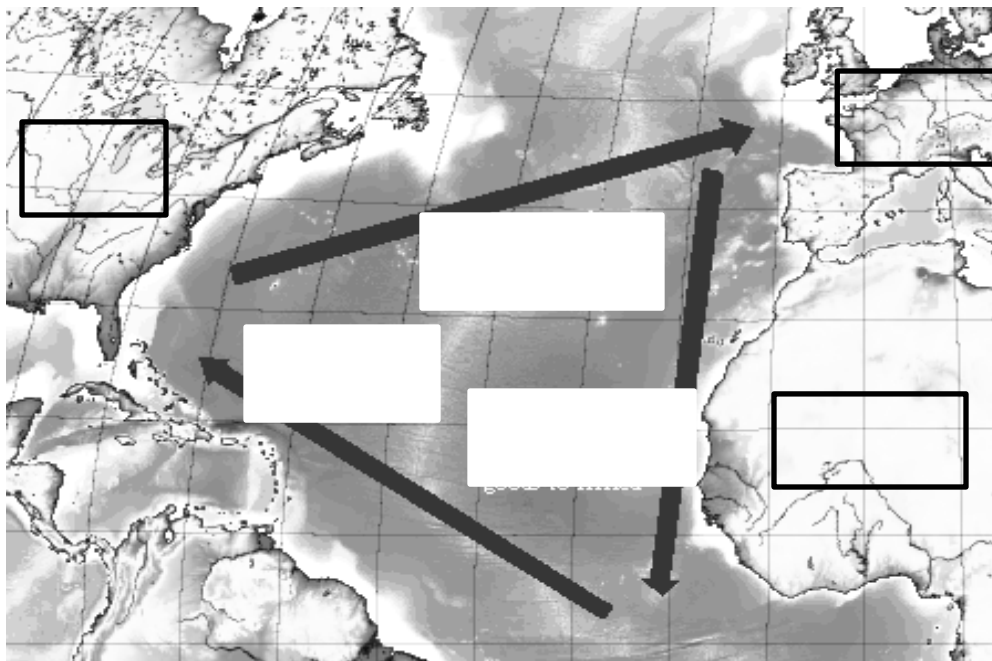
| French | English | Spanish |
|--------|---------|---------|
| | | |

Place the information in the correct colonial region in the chart below:

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shipbuilding (2x) • Lumbering • Subsistence farming (2x) • Manufacturing • Hard work and thrift • New York City • Philadelphia • Boston • Tobacco, Rice , Indigo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash crops • Appalachian foothills • Hunting, trading • Plantations • Puritan religious beliefs • Anglican church • Quakers, Huguenots, Jews • Middle class • Artisans, entrepreneurs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slave labor • Family status • Close social ties to Britain • Town meetings • Basic rights of Englishmen • Representative colonial legislature |
|--|---|--|

| New England | Middle Atlantic | Southern |
|-------------|-----------------|----------|
| | | |

The Triangle Trade Route



Write the information in the appropriate box above:

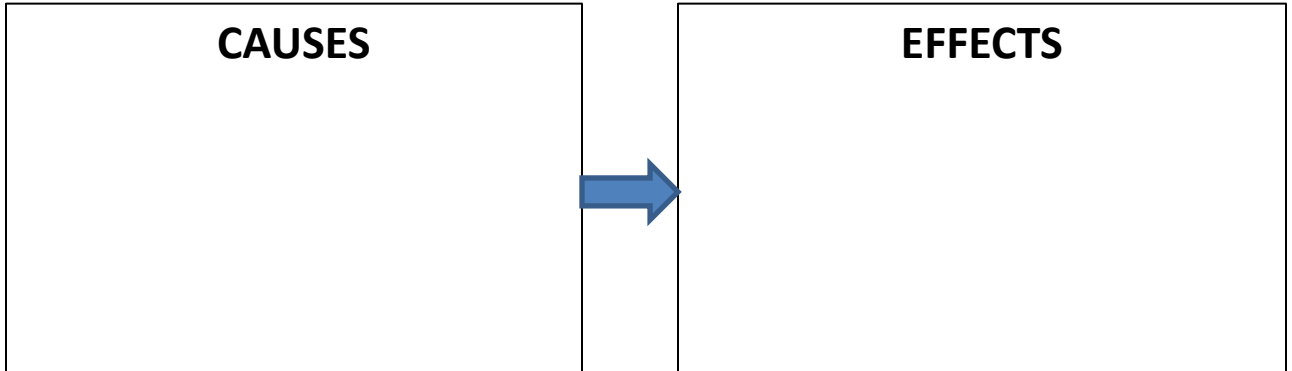
- Slaves to the Americas
- Sugar, tobacco, cotton
- Textiles, rum, and manufactured goods
- Europe
- North America
- Africa

Fill in the blank with the correct vocabulary term: **CASH CROP**
CHARTER, ENTREPRENEUR, EVANGELICAL, GREAT AWAKENING, HOUSE OF BURGESSES,
INDENTURED SERVANT, MAYFLOWER COMPACT, MERCANTILISM, MIDDLE PASSAGE,
PURITAN, TRIANGULAR TRADE

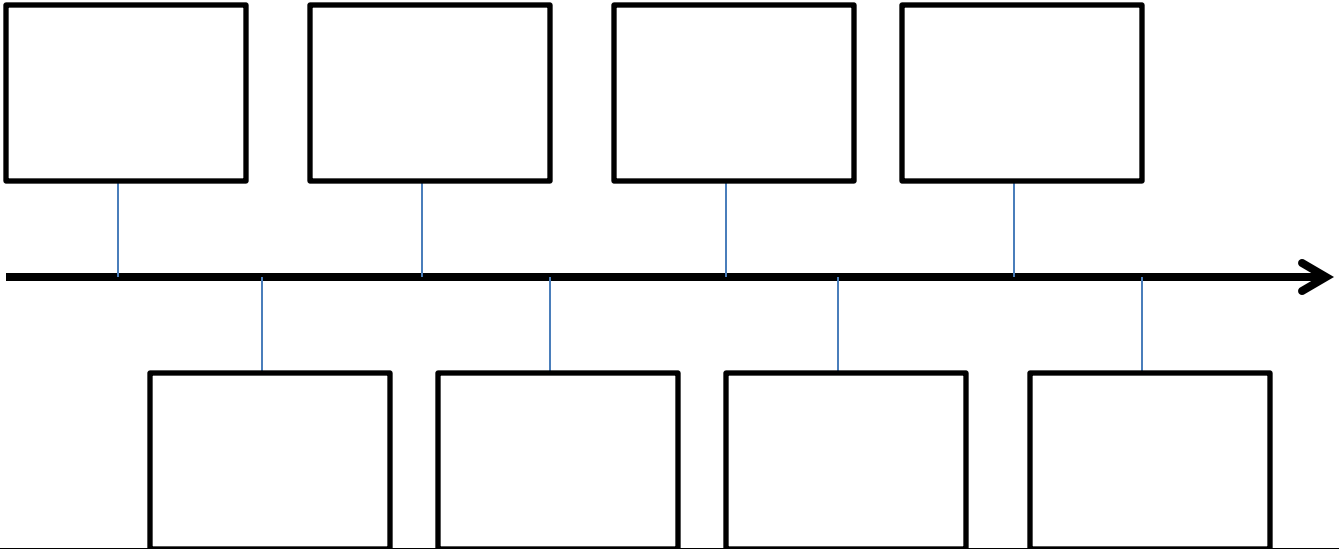
1. _____ religious movement in the colonies in the 1700s, inspired by evangelical preachers.
2. _____ a three-way pattern of trade connecting England, the Americas, and Africa.
3. _____ contract for self-government of the Plymouth Colony
4. _____ a crop grown for sale or profit.
5. _____ a legal document giving certain rights to a person or company.
6. _____ economic policy under which a nation accumulates wealth by exporting more goods than it imports.
7. _____ English Protestants who believed in strict religious discipline and the simplification of worship; settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
8. _____ the forced transport of enslaved Africans from West Africa to the Americas.
9. _____ a person who invests money in a product or business with the goal of making a profit.
10. _____ representative assembly in colonial Virginia formed in 1619.
11. _____ individual who agreed to work without wages for a period of time in exchange for transportation to the colonies.

Sort the **causes** and **effects** of the French and Indian War in the British Colonies

- Albany Plan of Union
- Conflict between French and English over territory in North America
- England and France vie for power in Europe
- England gains Canada
- France loses colonies in North America
- French and English make alliances with Indians
- New taxes: Stamp Act, Tea Act, Sugar Act, Intolerable Acts
- Proclamation of 1763 limits colonial settlement
- Rivalry in North American colonies



Place the following events in chronological order on the timeline below:
Battles of Lexington & Concord, Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party, Declaration of Independence, First Continental Congress, French and Indian War, Proclamation of 1763, Stamp Act



Name that colonist!

1. "Give me liberty or give me death!" _____
2. Wrote *Common Sense* _____
3. "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

4. Negotiated a treaty with France to secure their help in the Revolutionary War _____
5. Leader of the Continental Army _____

Use the following terms to label the chart: **Patriots, Loyalists, Neutrals**

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Believed in complete independence from Great Britain - Inspired by John Locke and Thomas Paine - Led by Patrick Henry "Give me liberty or give me death!" - Provided troops for the American Army, led by General George Washington | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remained loyal to Britain because of cultural and economic ties - Believed that taxation of the colonies was justified to pay for British troops | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Colonists who try to stay as uninvolved in the war as possible |

Put a circle around the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.

Put a star next to the resolutions included in the United States Constitution

- Three branches of government – legislative, executive, and judicial
- Weak national government
- Too-powerful central government
- Limited powers of federal government to those identified in the Constitution
- Congress had no power to tax or regulate commerce
- No executive or judicial branch
- Three fifths compromise
- Created a bicameral legislature
- Each state had one vote regardless of population
- Provided for no common currency

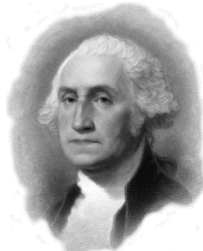
Match the following quotes and accomplishments to the correct historical figure.

1. ___ "Give me liberty or give me death"
2. ___ wrote the Declaration of Independence
3. ___ Social Contract Theory
4. ___ General of the Continental Army
5. ___ Negotiated a treaty of alliance with France
6. ___ Virginia opponents of the Constitution
7. ___ Virginia supporters of the Constitution
8. ___ Wrote Common Sense
9. ___ Wrote VA Declaration of Rights
10. ___ "Father of the Constitution"
11. ___ Wrote VA Statute for Religious Freedom
12. ___ Wrote much of the Bill of Rights
13. ___ President of the Constitutional Convention
14. ___ Wrote the Virginia Plan

- a. John Locke
- b. Thomas Jefferson
- c. George Mason
- d. James Madison
- e. Patrick Henry
- f. George Washington
- g. Benjamin Franklin
- h. Thomas Paine

Identify the following factors leading to colonial victory in the American Revolution as **DIPLOMATIC** or **MILITARY**.

1. Benjamin Franklin negotiated a Treaty of Alliance with France _____
2. George Washington's leadership _____
3. French army and naval presence at Yorktown _____
4. Lack of popular support in Great Britain _____
5. Washington's strategy to avoid decisive losses and the possible destruction of his army _____



Fill in the blank with the correct Virginian:

1. _____ wrote the Virginia Declaration of Rights
2. _____ wrote the Declaration of Independence
3. _____ "Father of the United States Constitution"
4. _____ authored the Virginia Plan
5. _____ presided over the Constitutional Convention (acted as "president")
6. _____ document reiterated the notion that basic human rights should not be violated by the government
7. _____ document outlawed the established church; restricted government support of only one favored church
8. _____ lent prestige to the Constitutional Convention proceedings
9. _____ wrote the Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom
10. _____ authored much of the Bill of Rights to the United States Constitution

Determine whether the following characteristics/people belong to the Federalists or Anti-Federalists.

1. _____ fearful of an overly powerful central government
2. _____ Patrick Henry, George Mason, Sam Adams
3. _____ promoted a strong central government
4. _____ wanted to maintain states' rights
5. _____ favored ratification of the Constitution without the addition of a Bill of Rights
6. _____ George Washington, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton
7. _____ believe the federal government has a primary role in solving national problems
8. _____ champions of individual initiative and free markets
9. _____ refused to ratify the Constitution without adding a Bill of Rights
10. _____ promote government involvement in economic development and public improvement

Complete the chart with information from the important legal precedents established by the Marshall Court.

| | Marbury v. Madison pp. 206, 1167 | McCulloch v. Maryland pp. 243, 1167 | Gibbons v. Ogden pp.243,1166 |
|--|---|--|---|
| When did it take place? | | | |
| Who was involved in the case? | | | |
| What was the issue(s) being decided? | | | |
| What was the Supreme Court's decision in this case? | | | |
| What effect did this case have on the power of the national government? | | | |

Sort the following information into one of the two political parties of the early 1800s: Democratic-Republican or Federalist

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Alexander Hamilton</i> ▪ <i>Supported by farmers, artisans, frontier settlers in the South</i> ▪ <i>John Adams</i> ▪ <i>Thomas Jefferson</i> ▪ <i>Favored a strong national government</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Supported by bankers and businessmen in the North</i> ▪ <i>Favored an agricultural economy</i> ▪ <i>Believed in a weak national government</i> |
|---|---|

| Democratic Republicans | Federalists |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| | |



| Name of Territory | Color on Map | Year Acquired by the U. S. | How the US Acquired the Territory (purchased, treaty, annexed, etc.) |
|--|--------------|----------------------------|--|
| Original 13 Colonies | | | |
| United States to the Mississippi River | | | |
| Louisiana Purchase | | | |
| Florida | | | |
| Texas | | | |
| Oregon Territory | | | |
| Mexican Cession | | | |
| Gadsden Purchase | | | |

Place the following information in the correct space in the graphic organizer:

- *Growth of Slavery*
- *Labor shortage in the colonies*
- *Invention of the cotton gin*
- *Increased cotton production*

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COTTON KINGDOM



Place the following events in chronological order on the timeline below:

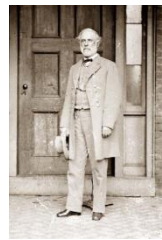
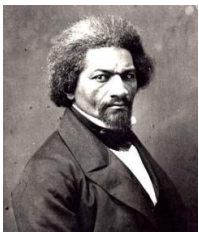
- Battle of the Alamo
- Compromise of 1850
- *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
- Election of Abraham Lincoln
- Homestead Act
- Kansas-Nebraska Act
- Louisiana Purchase
- Missouri Compromise
- Monroe Doctrine
- Nullification Crisis
- Publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- War of 1812



List the **SEVEN causes** of the Civil War based on your notes:

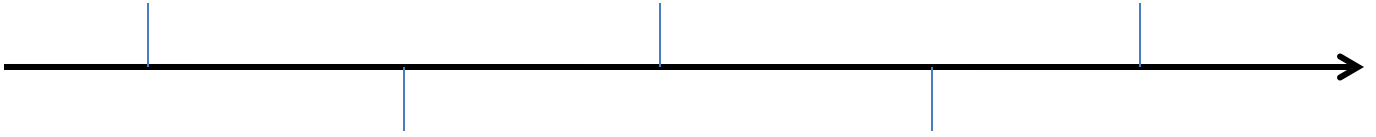
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

Name the Civil War leader. Match each leader with their role in the Civil War.



- _____ President of the United States during the Civil War
- _____ Union military commander, becomes president after the Civil War
- _____ Confederate general of Army of Northern Virginia
- _____ former slave, prominent abolitionist
- _____ U.S. Senator, became president of the Confederate States of America

Place the following major events of the Civil War in chronological order: *Battle of Fort Sumter, Emancipation Proclamation, Appomattox, Election of Lincoln, Gettysburg*



Match the event above with the correct description below:

- _____ opening battle of the Civil War
- _____ turning point of the Civil War
- _____ led to the secession of several Southern states who feared the abolition of slavery
- _____ site of Gen. Lee's surrender to Gen. Grant
- _____ document issued after the Battle of Antietam to free slaves in the rebelling states.

Describe the Civil War Amendments to the United States Constitution:

13th Amendment –

14th Amendment –

15th Amendment –

Label each of the following effects of the Civil War as **POLITICAL** or **ECONOMIC**.

1. Assassination of Abraham Lincoln _____
2. Southern farms, factories, and railroads destroyed _____
3. Transcontinental Railroad connects states from east to west _____
4. Confederate governments deemed illegitimate; put under military occupation _____
5. Andrew Johnson impeached by Radical Republicans in Congress _____
6. North and Midwest emerge with growing industrial economies _____
7. United States emerges as a global economic power _____
8. Compromise of 1877 enables Southern Democrats to regain control in the South at end of Reconstruction _____
9. Changes in labor force after slavery is abolished in the South _____

Who is it!? Fill in the blank with Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, or Frederick Douglass

1. _____ advocated for rights for the freedman
2. _____ served as an ambassador to Haiti
3. _____ urged Southerners to rejoin the Union
4. _____ opposed retribution for the South
5. _____ elected President; served during Reconstruction
6. _____ supported full equality for African Americans
7. _____ encouraged the federal government to protect the rights of freedmen in the South
8. _____ urged Radical Republicans not to be harsh with former Confederates
9. _____ served as President of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University)
10. _____ emphasized the importance of education to the nation's future

Describe the purpose of the following amendments to the United States Constitution:

1st – 10th Amendments:

13th Amendment:

14th Amendment:

15th Amendment:

17th Amendment:

19th Amendment:

Document:

- a. Mayflower Compact
- b. Declaration of Independence
- c. United States Constitution
- d. Articles of Confederation
- e. Gettysburg Address
- f. Emancipation Proclamation

1. ____ established the government of the United States of America with three separate branches
2. ____ speech by Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War (“...a nation of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth...”)
3. ____ freed slaves in the rebelling states during the Civil War.
4. ____ established the first government of the United States; was too weak
5. ____ list of grievances to the King of England; written by Thomas Jefferson
6. ____ document that established a “covenant community” in the New England colony of Plymouth.